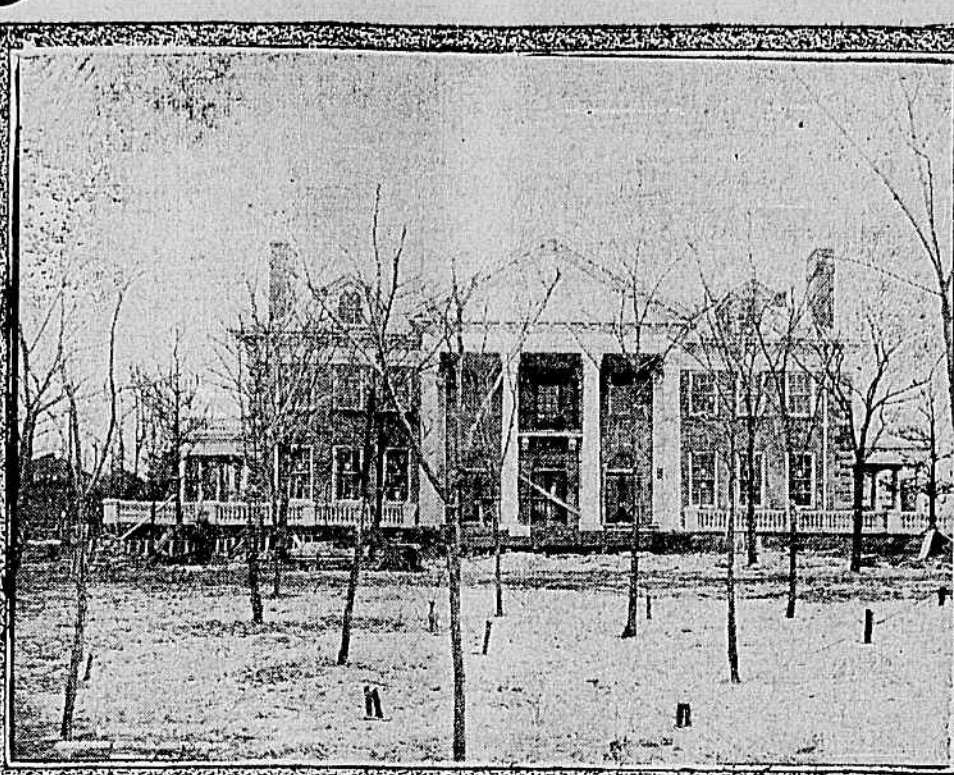
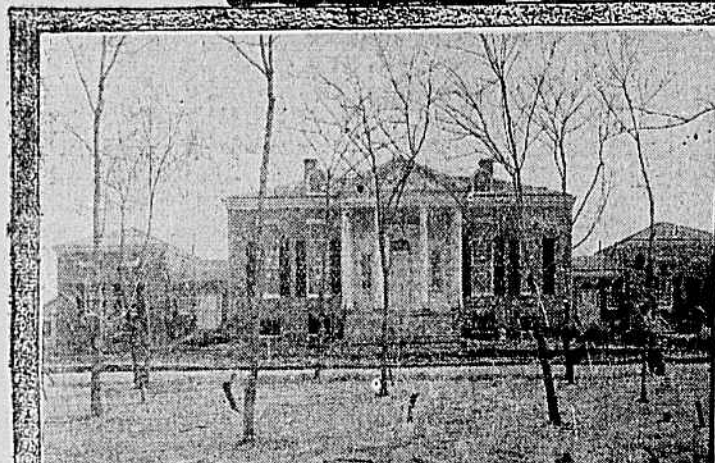
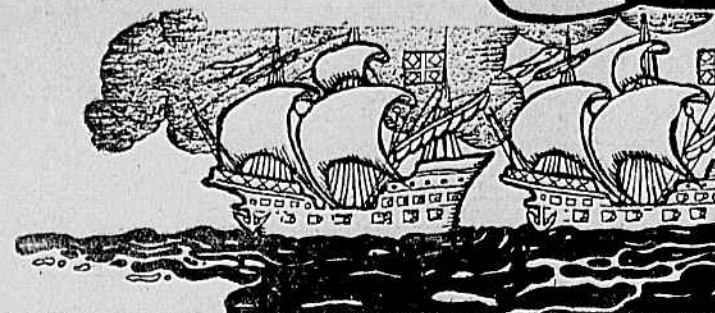


# A Variety in State Buildings



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GEORGIA STATE BLDG

## A WOMAN'S VIEW OF EVENTS OF OPENING

Striking Features of Visit of the  
President and Mrs. Roosevelt  
to the Exposition.

PRESENTS IMPOSING SCENE

Grand Parade and Review Per-  
haps Most Interesting  
Thing.

BY ANNIE SALLEY.

JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION  
GROUNDS, April 26.—The throngs who  
witnessed the opening of the James-  
town Tercentennial Exposition to-day  
saw a spectacle imposing in every de-  
tail.

The day was perfect, despite the  
weather man, who promised rain and  
cold, and the sun shone brightly on  
the thousands who came to the cere-  
monies.

The grandstand from which the  
President made the opening address  
and reviewed the spectacular military  
parade presented a brilliant sight.  
High ranking officers of the army and  
navy and foreign diplomats in gor-  
geous uniforms, and beautiful women  
handsomely gowned, were among the  
specially invited guests on the stand.

With the President on the review-  
ing stand were Mrs. Roosevelt and their  
son Quentin, Rear-Admiral Robley D.  
Evans, General Frederick Dent Grant,  
and officials of the Jamestown Ex-  
position Company.

### Notable People Present.

Directly behind them were seated  
the foreign ambassadors and minis-  
ters to the United States and their  
wives, the commanders and other high-  
ranking officers of the squadrons of  
foreign battleships in Hampton Roads,  
the attaches from the legations in  
Washington, a large party of Senators  
and Congressmen, the Governors of  
fourteen States and their staffs, and  
many officers of the American Army  
and Navy.

When one considers that the Gov-  
ernors and their staffs, most of the di-  
plomats and attaches, and the army and  
navy officers were the full dress uni-  
form of their rank, a slight idea of  
the gorgeousness of the assemblage  
can be conceived.

Among those present on the grand-  
stand were the English Ambassador,  
the French Ambassador, the Japanese  
Minister, the Chinese Minister, and  
representatives of the Spanish, Italian,  
Russian, Dominican and Haytian gov-  
ernments.

Attracting as much attention and  
receiving almost as much homage as  
the President of the United States was  
Mrs. Roosevelt. She wore a becoming

gown of lavender silk voile built on  
tulle, and a hat trimmed with pur-  
ple wistaria, and carried an armful of  
American Beauties.

She and the President received at  
the reception given in the auditorium  
in the afternoon.

As the President and Mrs. Roosevelt  
and others of the official party arrived  
at the grandstand this morning the  
President was greeted by tumultuous  
applause, which lasted for several  
minutes.

He was introduced to the vast as-  
semblage by Hon. Harry St. George  
Tucker, after which he made the ad-  
dress of the day. At the conclusion of  
the formal opening exercises he and  
Mrs. Roosevelt and the other specially  
invited guests attended a luncheon in  
the Auditorium Building.

### Review of the Parade.

The most imposing event of the  
whole day was the monster parade,  
which was reviewed by the President  
immediately after the luncheon.  
There were three thousand United  
States soldiers, sailors and marines in  
line, commanded by Brigadier-General  
Frederick Dent Grant, United States  
Army, and as they marched in front of  
the reviewing stand and saluted the  
President of the United States as the  
commander-in-chief of the American  
Navy and Army the scene was inspir-  
ing in the extreme, and the enthusiasm  
of the immense concourse found vent  
in continuous applause.

The reception which was tendered  
the President and Mrs. Roosevelt this  
afternoon was a brilliant affair, being  
attended by the diplomats, army and  
navy officers, Senators and Congress-  
men and many distinguished Vir-  
ginians and other specially invited  
guests.

The events of the evening were a  
dinner given in Norfolk for the Pres-  
ident and Mrs. Roosevelt by the presi-  
dent of the Exposition Company and  
Mrs. Harry St. George Tucker and a  
magnificent ball for the diplomats,  
Governors and their staffs and the  
American and foreign navy officers.

## TUCKER REVIEWS COLONY'S HISTORY

(Continued from Third Page.)

be greatly minimized did we fail to con-  
template the historic causes which led  
to the founding of the American colony  
at Jamestown; the principles for which  
they came, for which they lived, and for  
which they were willing to die. For it  
will not be denied that a people that fail  
to study their past history, will as surely  
possess no future history worth preserv-  
ing; for it is only by the study of the  
past that we will be enabled to avoid  
errors in the future, and by the study  
of those principles which have made us  
great in the past will our moral sinews  
be strengthened for future effort.

In some quarters it is the popular delu-  
sion that the first colonists who settled  
this country were a band of adventurers,  
seeking private gain, and bent upon per-  
sonal aggrandizement alone; that un-

worthy men and reckless buccaniers  
found their way into the colonies is not  
to be denied; but that the master minds  
that organized them, or the men who  
led them across the seas, were of such  
character, is emphatically denied.

To the proper understanding of the  
real sentiments which brought the colo-  
nists here, and of the real principles for  
the development of which they came, we  
must look for a moment to the political  
history of the mother country.

The Conquest of England by William  
the Conqueror, resulted in the inevitable  
conflict between the native Saxon and  
the Norman carpet-bagger. Three points  
of antagonism will suffice to show the  
sharpness of this contest:

1. Local Saxon institutions were sup-  
planted by Norman customs and insti-  
tutions.
2. The Pope, who had excommunicated  
Harold, the Saxon King, had authorized  
William to bring back England to obedi-  
ence to the Holy See, and William  
brought with him a foreign priesthood  
to supplant the local native priest. This  
resulted in the attempt to uproot the na-  
tive religion by a foreign priesthood.

3. The Saxon clung to the common  
law. The Norman brought with him the  
feudal law.

### Feeling Against Norman.

These three elements, distinct in them-  
selves, and independent of each other, all  
intensified the Saxon feeling against the  
Norman. Nor can it be doubted that the  
antagonism of the Saxon to the Norman  
priesthood lent additional power to the  
Reformation; the teachings of Wycliffe,  
Tyndale and others, found fertile soil in  
the Saxon heart, and made them ready  
for the outbreak that came with the open-  
ing of the sixteenth century, when Luther  
burned the papal bull at Wittenburg in  
1520, and lighted the fires of the Reforma-  
tion.

Henry's (the Eighth) championship  
of the Pope in his contest with Luther,  
increased the feeling against the  
Norman. It was the same ecclesiastical  
power that had come with William the  
Conqueror in 1066. This antagonism  
made them the more ready to accept  
the doctrines of Luther. Henry, by  
combining the civil as well as ecclesi-  
astical supremacy in himself, aroused the  
double opposition of the civil and  
religious elements in the English peo-  
ple. This act united them against the  
King.

The Reformation was a revolt of the  
individual soul against ecclesiastical  
hierarchies, and the Reformers felt  
that the responsibility of each indi-  
vidual to God alone could no longer be  
restrained by the theological dogmas  
of the church, but was referred to the  
awakened conscience of each individ-  
ual. Religion, the intangible nexus be-  
tween man and his Maker, under this  
inspiration, could no longer recognize

the authority of the church or the state  
to determine this relation. Religion  
was not the gift of the state or church,  
and therefore could be controlled by  
neither. The church was but the out-  
ward sign of an inward force; the vis-  
ible organization of an invisible ele-  
ment. In the human soul was to be  
found its origin—not in the church.  
The church was but the convenient,  
visible organism for the proper de-  
velopment of this invisible relationship  
between man and his Maker. The  
church did not make this relationship,  
but out of it emerged the church; the  
one was original, the other secondary;  
the one fundamental, the other struc-  
tural; the one organic, the other func-  
tional; and the Reformation may be  
said to have culminated in the rebellion  
of the human soul against any power,  
religious or civil, that sought to sup-  
plant the responsibility of the indi-  
vidual to his Maker by the dogmas of  
ecclesiastical or the fiat of human  
rulers. Rebellion against these was  
obedience to God.

Power may touch the man's life,  
property and family; his respect for  
the government de facto and social or-  
der may lead him to submit; but touch  
his awakened conscience, invade his  
soul, put manacles on his conscience—  
cut off the avenue of union between  
him and his Maker—make him re-  
sponsible to a power which binds him to  
the cross of the Divine Author of his  
origin, and you arouse power which  
the ancient world never knew—  
Christianity has alone created, and  
compelled the popular resistance to the  
orders of government which are in  
conflict with the conscientious convic-  
tions of the man.

### Religious Antagonism.

After the death of Mary, Elizabeth  
was hailed with enthusiasm as the rep-  
resentative of the Protestant faith.  
Under her reign Spenser dedicated his  
"Faerie Queene," "To Elizabeth, by the  
Grace of God, Queen of England,  
France, Ireland and Virginia."  
The English people believed the Pope  
had selected Philip II. of Spain, as  
his instrument for reducing England  
to his power. The Spanish Armada  
was organized for this purpose; but  
before the blasts of heaven and the  
valor of Drake, the power of Spain  
was dissolved upon the English shores.  
The English believed that the object  
of Philip was to re-establish the power  
of the Pope in England in spite of the  
rising spirit of Protestantism. Eng-

land was now Protestant to the core,  
and the destruction of the Armada,  
which to the English reformer meant  
the overthrow of the papal power,  
strengthened the hands of the Protes-  
tants in England, and encouraged them  
to lend their aid to the Dutch in the  
Netherlands, and the French Hugue-  
nots, wherever occasion permitted.  
Spain had been extending her colonies  
in the west, and already south of us,  
as well as in America, she was laying  
claim to all of the American country.

It cannot be doubted, I think, that  
the religious antagonism of England  
and Spain at that time was the most  
potent influence which culminated in  
the settlement of an English colony in  
America. In support of this view,  
consider for a moment the character of  
those to whose letters patent were first  
granted; for among them were many  
of those who had been engaged in the  
Spanish wars, and who naturally in-  
herited the spirit of those struggles; Sir  
Thomas Gates, Captain George Year-  
ley; Lord De La Warr, first Captain-  
General of Virginia, and Sir Thomas  
Dale, who succeeded him; Newport,  
the captain of the first fleet; Wingfield,  
Sir Thomas Smith, treasurer of the  
colony; and others, all soldiers in the  
Spanish wars, and deeply imbued with  
the religious spirit aroused by those  
wars.

### Broader Policy.

A broader policy was to triumph, and  
statutes for religious liberty became gen-  
eral throughout the colonies. It is an  
interesting fact to recall that the colony  
of Maryland, settled largely by Roman  
Catholics, was the first of the American  
colonies to declare for religious freedom.  
The representatives of this historic  
church, when transplanted into the free  
air of America, burst the bands of

ecclesiasticalism, and proclaimed themselves  
the pioneers of this great principle. The  
Maryland act was soon followed by all the  
colonies; by Virginia, Dec. 18, 1786, in an  
act drawn by the hand of Mr. Jefferson.  
Lord Chatham's statement is as true  
to-day as when it was uttered, that "the  
poorest man in his cottage bids defiance  
to all forces of the crown. It may be  
trampled; its roof may shake; the wind may  
blow through it; the storms may enter;  
but the king of England cannot enter; all  
his forces dare not cross the threshold  
of the ruined tenement."

In Japan, in Germany and in France, by  
enactments, there has been secured to  
the citizen ample protection to his life,  
to his liberty, to his property; but these en-  
actments are liable to be changed by the  
legislative departments of those countries;  
the power that gives can take them away.  
Baron Kaneke, an eminent Japanese pub-  
licist, was recently twitted by an English  
lawyer because the Japanese constitution  
contained no provision for the writ of  
habeas corpus. He quickly replied, "The  
reason is palpable; we never had a King  
John."

Our foreign and internal commerce,  
the number of bushels of wheat and of  
barrels of corn we produce, the output of  
our mines, and the product of our fac-  
tories, as collected in the census returns  
at successive years, inflame the imagina-  
tion, lend a pleasing charm to our vanity,  
and tell the valued story of our material  
advancement.

### Patriotic Sentiments.

But, Mr. President, these are but as  
"a sounding brass and tinkling cymbal";  
unless the spiritual, the idealistic, the  
patriotic sentiments of our people are  
stimulated and cherished, it has been  
your proud privilege to do much to turn  
the public mind toward high ideals, and  
we humbly trust that it may yet be  
your privilege to do much more for the

cause of civil liberty. You have boldly  
challenged to battle those who, in your  
judgment, would curtail this ancient prin-  
ciple; the final outcome cannot be in  
doubt; an iron nerve, a dauntless courage,  
with which you are happily possessed,  
will be your support throughout the con-  
flict.

It was in the darkest days of our Revolu-  
tionary period, when the cause of  
liberty seemed doomed, that Washing-  
ton, Virginia's great son, declared:  
"Leave me but a banner to plant upon  
the mountains of West Augusta, and I  
will rally around me the men who will  
raise our bleeding country from the dust  
and set her free."

The descendants of these men still able  
on Virginia soil—you know the mettle of  
their pastures. As the successor of Wash-  
ington, in your great office, if you feel  
that the cause of civil liberty to-day is  
endangered by domestic instead of foreign  
forces, let me invite you, standing on the  
sacred soil of Virginia, to which liberty  
is an indigenous plant and patriotism an  
evergreen, to plant the banner of liberty  
once again in the mountains of West  
Augusta, a country enriched with the  
best blood of Americans, North and South,  
and there rally around you her sons.



MASSACHUSETTS STATE BUILDING

## King Quality SHOES FOR MEN Fit the Foot

It isn't easy to make shoes fit the foot.  
If it were, more shoemakers would do it.  
Ordinarily the foot, more plastic than  
new leather, is called upon to fit the shoe.  
That's what "breaking in" a new shoe  
means. Really it is the foot that is  
broken in. Hence all the ills the  
foot is heir to. It means much  
to the wearer to have the shoe  
fit the foot.

Here's a shoe that does.  
That's one reason why  
it's called King Quality.

The Shoe  
of Shoes

Powell Brothers, 1541 East Main St.

## Alcohol not needed

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not a strong  
drink. As now made, there is not a  
drop of alcohol in it. It is a non-alco-  
holic tonic and alterative. Ask your  
own doctor about your taking this  
medicine for thin, impure blood. Fol-  
low his advice every time. He knows.  
We publish the formula of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.  
O. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.



It takes 8 days to make  
perfect malt by the fa-  
mous Pabst process. Per-  
fect malt means rich,  
nourishing, wholesome  
Beer—Pabst Blue Ribbon.